THE DAILY GAZETTE:
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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

DOOMED PARIS.

Bismarck Talks Plainly.

PRUSSIA MUST HAVE

Metz and Strasburg.

WILL INVEST AND STARVE,

Bombard and Burn Paris

IF NECESSITY REQUIRES!

Another Effort by Favre.

STRONG HOPES FOR PEACE.

Resistance by Paris,

WILL BE MASSACRE,

And Anarchy Result.

PROGRESS OF INVESTMENT.

French Diplomatic Circular.

THE NATION PREFERS

Disaster Before Dishonor.

FROM LONDON.

[Cable Special to the Tribune.]

PRUSSIA AND THE ROMAN QUESTION.

LONDON, September 19.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Tribune* writes on the 16th: Bismarck is busy at Ferrière settling various diplomatic matters relating to non-intervention by Germany in Italy. It is agreed that the Italians may occupy Rome, Savoy and Nice, if the people wish to renounce their former alliances. The European Cabinets have been notified accordingly.

REORGANIZATION OF GERMANY—ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

The reorganization of Germany was also considered. Details have been postponed. For the present it will be understood that a common constitution will be given all the States except Bavaria and Baden, which will enjoy separate guarantees for military positions and economical development. Bavaria and Baden distinctly decline territorial enlargement, while arguing that Alsace and Lorraine must return to Germany. The recently appointed Civil Commissioner for Alsace, Von Keilwetter, has telegraphed to the Boards of Trade at Elberfeld and Bremen for their views of the influence upon the German industrial interests of the admission of Alsace and the settlement of Strasburg into the German Zollverein.

INTERVIEW OF LORD LYONS' SECRETARY WITH BISMARCK.

Mr. Mallet, Second Secretary of the British Embassy, who received the message to the Prussian Headquarters, reopened on Friday, bringing the answer from Bismarck to Lord Lyons. After this matter, Mallet, it is said, left Ferre whether, if England requested an armistice, the Prussian Government would consent. Some say intervention. When this was made known to Lord Granville, Lyons was politely recalled for the purpose of imparting the information to Bismarck, notifying Granville. After Mallet had gone, Granville forthwith directed that no such message be sent. Lyons obeyed, but his messenger took the wrong road, and Mallet, after several sections of a Municipal Council, and the Mayor of Urbians, reached the King's headquarters. Out of all this succession of errors purposes grew of peace and intervention. Lyons regretted and Granville, Mallet's talk with Bismarck was plain and to the point. He asked for an ultimatum. Would we have Metz and Strasburg? said Bismarck.

"Bismarck!" replied Mallet.

"No," replied Bismarck; "stronger than ever."

"Then suppose the French Government finds your terms impossible?"

"Then we shall bombard Paris, and if that does not succeed we shall starve it into submission."

"Or could you bombard the city?"

"Certainly and burn it, if forced. The necessity is cruel, but how to escape it?"

Mallet's report to Lord Granville and Granville and their friends were decrying. It was the reverse of respectful, and to do so not necessary to say it to them that he considered the idea of intervention dead. Lyons replied to points of difference with Prussia, and Bismarck's reply was that he could not consent to any armistice without the consent of the Provisional Government. Lyons replied that he would at once request it

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIII DISTRICT.
EBENEZER McJUNKIN.
STATE SENATOR.
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
D. N. WHITE, Sewickley.
JOHN H. KERR, Pittsburgh.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
JOHN S. ROBB, Pittsburgh.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
PROTHONOTARY.
JOSEPH ROSS, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER.
JOHN A. SCOTT, Allegheny.
CORONER.
J. G. WEST, Pittsburgh.
JURY COMMISSIONER.
JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Robinson Township.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin township.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 52.

Bourse at Frankfort 94.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111@111¾.

THE *Post* says Thomas M. Marshall will not vote for General Negley. For a very good reason—he does not live in Gen. Negley's district.

THE *Commercial* says Walton's election is ASSURED. By whom? Have the Democratic leaders become his underwriters? And how much of the $10,000 did it take to pay the premium?

WOULD Mr. Walton like to have the "Book of Chronicles" on government contracts for coal, published? There are several men still living hereabouts who are ready to write such a volume.

WHY did not Mr. Walton inform his Birmingham audience how he honestly made $700,000 in two years by furnishing the government with coal during our late unhappy war? Will we read from the Book of Chronicles the answer?

WALTON is announced, we see, for a meeting in Temperanceville, this week. It is but fair we should tell him, in advance, there will be men there to ask him some ugly questions. A written speech, or one committed to memory, will not do for answers.

MR. WALTON saw fit in his late maiden speech to charge his neighbors in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, with trifling with the ballot box. This is certainly grateful to such men as Mr. John Heath, who stood by Mr. Walton when he needed friends just as badly as he does to-day.

FREW thinks he is running for Congress, and some of the other candidates nominated July 6, think they are running also for the places for which they were nominated. They are mistaken. There is only one man running on that ticket, and that is Walton. All the rest are only thrust aside to make way for him, and everything else will be sacrificed to save him.

MR. WALTON, in his maiden speech in Birmingham, said: "She (the GAZETTE) is an old hound." True, every word of it. We belong to that kind of animals, and when we get on the "warm" trail of an old fox, we stay with him till we tree him. We are on Joseph's trail, and we have no doubt that he will never again get into the legislative coop, among the fat "roosters," in which he delighted last winter.

WALTON cited, as a proof of the necessity of Reform in our party, that he had known, in his own ward, a primary meeting to be held in a back room at a school house, to which access was obtained only by a back window. We are assured by active Republicans of that ward that the only meeting ever so held, there, was the one which elected delegates to the Reform Convention of July 6th. Walton ought to know—he was probably there.

WHO is the man on the Democrat ticket for Assembly who is to withdraw and let Walton be put on? There is, we are assured, such a scheme on hand. Democratic tickets will be printed with Walton's name on, and Democrats will be found (that's the way the money goes) to stand at the polls on election day and give them out as genuine Democratic tickets. Let the Democrats who believe in their principles keep an eye on the tricksters.

CARNAHAN denied, at the Birmingham meeting, that he offered a Johnson resolution to the Republican State Convention of 1866. The records of the Convention belie him. They show that he *did* offer it, as an amendment to the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and that his amendment was hooted down. He will be denying, presently, that he ever was a Johnson man, at all, or that he bought his retention in office by promising half the proceeds of his office to a Democrat.

In his maiden speech at the Birmingham Third Party meeting, Mr. Joseph Walton, on Saturday night, assured his audience that he had labored night and day to acquire a knowledge of parliamentary rules, in fact had worked harder at this job than at his previous job of *log rolling*. Now, we are sure Joseph has labored hard in political and job log rolling, and if we refer to the big contract of work in that direction he had when he attempted to lay violent hands on the sinking fund of the State Treasury, we can readily interpret how hard it was for him to master the intricacies of parliamentary laws.

CARNAHAN ranted with his usual vehemence, on Saturday night, about Cameron. The one great danger to American institutions is Cameron. No one is fit to be voted for who is or ever was a Cameron man. Yet it is not very long since Carnahan himself was a Cameron man. So long as Cameron was a Carnahan man he was all right. And how was it with Walton? He voted with the Cameron men in the State Convention of 1866, and was open, all last winter, in his support of Cameron and his friends. As the Reform ticket is now solely in Walton's interest, we advise Carnahan to look after Walton's orthodoxy on that point.

LAST YEAR there were 32,000 votes polled in this county. This year there will be more. If 32,000 are polled, no one can possibly be elected with *less* than 16,000 votes. Where is Walton to get them? He cannot get them from our party. Our intelligence is conclusive on this point. There are one hundred and ten election districts in this county, and he will have to average one hundred votes in each to bring him within the *possibilities* of an election. Can he get them? Does he in his senses believe he can. We know of at least twenty districts in which he will not get over five votes each, and there are twenty others in each of which he will not get over ten votes. This would require him to poll over one hundred and fifty votes in each of the remaining seventy districts, and no sane man believes he can do that, unless he can get the Democratic vote. That is his only chance. If he sells out to the Democracy, he *may* have a chance. Has he done it?

THERE is a good deal of *mediæval* heroism in the reported words of General Trochu that he will "fight it out on the streets, houses and barricades of Paris," but it is entirely opposed to all modern ideas of civilization and propriety. If affairs ever come to such a pass that nothing is left to the French people but capitulation or such desperate resistance as this, the whole world would cry out for capitulation, for the alternative would signify nothing but the destruction of Paris and its priceless treasures and the perfectly useless shedding of human blood. It would be impossible not to admire the patriotism and resolution of the French people, but if it should come to be a mere purpose of destroying as much German life as possible without any hopes of ultimate success then it would be criminal in the highest degree not to purchase peace any price, and we cannot think that their leaders, if the fortunes of war should place them in so lamentable a position, would hesitate in making their decision, humiliating as it would necessarily be.

IT SEEMS that the Republicans of France are cooling in their war fever and engaged in more temperate and more philosophical reasoning on the situation. The only true and just course for them to pursue is to make ample reparation to Prussia for the cost and hardships precipitated upon her by the dethroned Emperor. Any other course on their part, a resolve to continue the war in the name of France and the French Republic, would exhibit a moral cowardice fatal to their best interests. At its inception the Liberalists opposed the war as unjust and unprovoked, and it would be developing a lamentable insincerity should they now adopt it as their own. What they ought to do is to maintain their original attitude and make peace on the best conditions they can get. Germany would yield much under such circumstances and ought to yield nothing. As the case stands, Germany has a fair right to indemnity for the expenses incurred and to safeguards for the future. That the representatives of the new Republic are commencing to realize that their true, conscientious and consistent policy is at once to make peace on the best terms that Germany may afford, is shadowed in the announcement that M. Favre states that he is ready to offer ample amends to the country damaged by the war of Napoleon and the Empire. When such a feeling of justice pervades France, peace cannot be far distant.

WE referred, on Saturday, to the coalition between the *Commercial* and *Post*, and the evident fact that the "Reform" ticket is run in the interests of the Democracy. We have now other corroborative facts to cite.

Last winter, Irwin was elected State Treasurer by a coalition with the Democrats. Dr. Shurlock, of Beaver, refused to go into this coalition. He has been renominated and is the regular candidate of the Republicans of Washington and Beaver, yet Mr. Irwin and his paper, the Beaver *Argus*, are trying to defeat him and elect a Democrat in his place.

The coalition between Irwin and Coffee-pot Wallace, the leader of the Democracy of this State, thus continues in full force. Each is playing into the other's hand.

In Lancaster, the candidates for the Legislature were compelled, before going to the people to be voted for, to pledge themselves, if elected, to go into the regular Republican Legislative Caucus and abide by its decision. This is supposed to be fatal to Irwin, and therefore we find a coalition gotten up in that county between the Irwin soreheads and the Democracy, by the terms of which a coalition ticket is to be nominated, consisting of a Democrat for Congress and one Democrat and three Irwin soreheads for Assembly.

In this county, we find Irwin's right hand man, Dravo, making speeches for the "Reform" ticket, which, he admits, has not the slightest chance of success. Nominally, Dravo fights only for Walton, and pretends to think that he, and he only, has a prospect of success, but as everybody knows that the sole effect of giving Republican votes to Walton is to increase the chances of some one on the Democratic ticket, we can only regard this mission of Dravo's as a part of the contract between Irwin and Wallace.

THE SITUATION.

The Republicans of Allegheny county, may, we think beyond question, assure themselves of an emphatic and positive triumph of their principles at the coming election.

The only difficulty that can in any way arise, is through the coalition of the Third Party with the Democratic Party. Neither the one nor the other, has, by itself, sufficient strength to defeat the Republican ticket. We do not believe that any such union will or can be effected. We are satisfied that the effort has been made, and indeed is still being made towards this end, but we have that firm and abiding trust in the people, that discards any idea that it will go further than perhaps a few discontented and vindictive men. A party that has preserved itself amid the ordeal Republicanism has passed through, cannot be at this day endangered by any local faction, that seeks to sell it to its enemies.

The community has waited patiently waited, for the information, the knowledge of which gave these men the right to attempt to disrupt the party. Thinking men are never hasty and sudden in their actions, but abide the results of investigations. They are not led away by clamor, but are convinced by argument. It was therefore natural that our citizens who deeply and honestly respected our principles should inquire into the soundness of the Third party movement. To do less, would have been to betray the prejudice of partisanship and to do more, would have disclosed the weakness of their own principles. That information they naturally looked for and expected to gain from the arguments during the campaign of the Third Party. They have been disappointed. More than this, that disappointment has a decided tendency to disgust.

When the Third Party field is viewed over, they fail to find a single man who appears prominent as a Reformer, on whose political virtue they have any reason to rely. We do not write now of the want of mouth adulation. Of that there is plenty. They are all sufficiently praised by their speakers. But amid all the flattery there is not one argument that ever yet has taken hold, or will take hold, of the heart of a stranger to them all, as an argument based on sound and pure principle. It is discovered that every reform they demand, has been faithfully pledged to be performed by the regular nominees. It is patent to the people, that what those calling themselves reformers assure the public they will do if elected, has been equally assured by the Regular ticket. And the conclusion to the mind of every unprejudiced man, is, that this Reform movement means more than the mere effort to ensure the success of a principle.

From the opening of their campaign, they have adopted that policy of weakness, that logically, has ever been condemned as unsound and full of sophistry. We mean the policy of traducing the Republican ticket to gain votes, without in any instance giving to the community the political record of any nominee on their ticket, to prove it better than ours. They have indulged in an immense amount of verbiage, but never arrayed man against man as they would have done had it been to their advantage.

The idea of Reform, therefore, has not taken hold of the hearts of the people, simply because every effort that has been made plainly indicates the want of some principle, advocated by them, which is not advocated by the Republicans. There is no danger of any serious disaffection in the Republican ranks under such circumstances. There is always more or less discontent in great parties. There are always discordant elements amid great masses of the people. The Third Party will undoubtedly have followers from among this class. It will also have followers that are personal friends of the Third Party nominees. But it will have few, if any, who are there solely for the purpose of securing some principle which they could not have had in the regular organization.

There are also personal enmities existing between some individuals and some of the nominees on the Republican ticket. These, if their vindictiveness carries them far enough, will vote either the Third Party ticket or the Democratic ticket, as they may determine. But outside of the factionists—men who are drawn to the Third Party through personal motives, either of friendship for the nominees, or vindictiveness against the Republican organization—there is really no Third Party to-day. The men of this county who desire the success of Republican principles above the gratification of a personal satisfaction, will vote the Regular Republican Ticket.

Their leaders have not the confidence of the people. While the Republican Party can point all over the Union to the best and brightest men of the day, who are working to preserve our party—men whose political records are a part of history and the pride of a nation—the political record of these men who have stepped in, resolute in the determination to destroy our unity, is either totally unknown, or, if known, it is to their disadvantage.

But the danger, as we before asserted, arises from a coalition. From a united attack on one or two men, against one or two agreed upon by our opponents. We frankly believe there is no other danger before us. We believe this danger does exist. We therefore urge on all *Republicans* to guard against any effort of this nature. To turn out in their strength as a unit for the ticket, and in this way defy even a solid union of the Third Party and the Democracy. The warning we give our readers is not an idle one. We give it honestly and frankly, and if heed be taken of it, have not the slightest doubt of an overwhelming victory for the full Republican ticket.

THE BOOK OF CHRONICLES.

Under this head Mr. Joseph Walton in his "Maiden Speech" in Birmingham on Saturday evening attempts to show how the *Gazette* is kept alive and how the "Ring" does it, in the way of giving it State advertisements. We quote from Mr. Walton's speech as dressed up by the *Commercial*:

Now I want to read you a little from the Book of Chronicles to show why the *Gazette* raises that cry. On page 151 of the report of the Auditor General of the State for 1868, you will find the *Gazette* gets $193.80 for advertising. On the same page and for the same thing the *Commercial* gets $6. On page 154 (I suppose there is a *Gazette* reporter here, and if so, I will give him $50, if he will print all I have said this evening,) the *Gazette* gets for a small advertisement $135 and the *Commercial* $40. On page 153 the *Gazette* gets $95 for a little advertisement. Is it any wonder the old hound begins to growl when these bones are about to be taken away from her by the people?

Truly wonderful,—To think the GAZETTE still survives this expose! Just think of it, in two years, 1868 and 1869, we get in the way of State patronage the enormous sum of $423,80, or $211,90 a year. We thank Mr. Walton for informing the citizens of Allegheny county just what our party patronage is, to a cent. We know some persons have the idea that a Party newspaper is supported by its Party. We ask our friends to look at these figures. We are always pleased to receive advertising orders from State officials, as we have no trouble in collecting our bills. They know just what we charge per square, how many lines make a square, and can tell exactly before they send their order, how much it will cost the State. If these officials think the GAZETTE will better subserve the interest of the State, and order their advertisements to be inserted in it, whose business is it? We think they have that right without asking Mr. Walton. We don't know whether the *Commercial* did the same advertising for $6,00 that we charged $193,80 for or not, nor do we care From what we know of General Hartranft, the Auditor General, we are inclined to believe he would have detected the decrepancy in the bills, and known the reason for the difference.

Why didn't Mr. Walton tell his hearers the *Commercial* was paid, and justly, too, for publishing the State Treasurer's report in July, while the GAZETTE got nothing? That would not have served his purpose of misrepresentation. Business managers of newspapers don't often do $193 80 worth of advertising for $6, especially when the larger amount is but rates. We do know of one exception, and that of a cotemporary, advertising for a Sewing Machine Company ninety-five dollars' worth for five dollars, but Sewing Machine Companies often do little favors in return. We will make the assertion, and can prove it, that Mr. Walton paid to the city press within the last year more for printing speeches, written by other gentlemen with his name attached, than the entire city press, GAZETTE included, got from the State for advertising. We hope Mr. Walton will allow us time to recruit under his wonderful expose before he gives us another round from his mitrailleuse.

ALWAYS REPUBLICAN—STILL REPUBLICAN.

Messrs. Carnahan, Frew, Walton and other immaculate conceptions, who have figured on the stump of the party of saints and reformers (?) are very loud and emphatic in proclaiming that they always have been and still remain Republicans, although they are continually firing off their pop-guns at the walls of the great party, whose history and achievements they say are so glorious. What kind of adherent to the French cause would Bazaine be thought to be if he turned his guns on the fortress at Metz? What sort of Republicans can they be, who do their bitter best to disintegrate and despoil a party which they concede to have rescued the country from the direst of all calamities? Surely no thoughtful, right minded Republican can be deluded to trust to such men for reforming the party. Jeff Davis tried to reform the government by destroying it. Will any true Republican try a like expedient to reform his party?

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Sunday *Leader*, an independent journal of very decided reform and anti-Republican proclivities, has the following to say of the so-called Court House job, about which the *Commercial* has fumed and fretted so much during the past month. One by one the clap-trap arguments of the "reformers" falls to the ground, for not a single specific charge they have made has been sustained:

IS IT A JOB?

The Reformers and the Indexing of the Records—A Great Deal of Cry and Little Wool—The Entire Cost of the Work Will not Exceed $5,000—The Booty all Mystical—Facts and Figures on the Subject.

For some time past a lively controversy has been carried on between the organs of the respective branches of the Republican party relative to the recent award of contracts for the indexing of the records, and public curiosity has been aroused on the subject to a high pitch. The heavy artillery of the *Commercial* was leveled in the direction of the Court House early in the campaign, and, ever since, periodically, it has been pouring its broadsides into the ungodly combination, which the ardent imagination of Retrenchment and Reform presumes to have a local habitation in that neighborhood. It speaks of the indexing of the records alone, as if it were a matter fraught with greenbacks to everybody connected with it and a source of large profits to the men who have been fortunate enough to secure the job—claiming, furthermore, that it was given out corruptly, and not to the lowest and best bidder, as it should have been. The *Gazette*, by the "rule of contraries" governing the tone of the rival organs, at once assumed the opposite position, but some of its loudest batteries instead of silencing its large neighbor with facts, rather, in reality, make indirect admissions that there is some truth in the charge. A thick mist of battle so generally envelopes the assaults and repulses of our contemporaries that the public don't have a shadow of a chance to observe the situation. Aware of this the *Leader* to-day presents

THE BUSINESS IN A PLAIN LIGHT,

accompanied by facts and figures, gained from official and reliable sources.

It seems to be the popular idea that the indexing of the records means merely a transcribing from one book into another, with, afterwards, some slight labor in arranging alphabetically the names of the people interested. This is a great mistake—the task being a far more tedious and laborious one. These indexes, without which the hundreds who daily search for titles in the recorder's office could never get along, are to be compiled afresh from the records—and not from the previous indexes. Those heretofore existing have been very imperfect, a circumstance arising from the fact that different recorders kept them on different plans, and as the examination of titles is a branch of their business in which lawyers incur great responsibility, they have long been clamoring for the set which is now in course of compilation. Inasmuch as the old set contains so many errors and omissions it has been deemed wise to disregard it entirely and pass into the new books direct from the instruments themselves.

Mr. Ed Williams, who was awarded the contract for about two-thirds of the work,

HAS FIVE CLERKS EMPLOYED

on it, and calculates that it will take them about two years to complete it. Where the time is chiefly consumed and the labor expended is not in the mere writing, but first in the analysis of the deed, which is necessary to arrive at its exact character and the name of all the parties interested, and subsequently in comparing the entries when made with the documents from which they are taken. Thus, one of the clerks takes up a deed book and passing through the instruments in their regular order of succession extracts the names of the grantee and grantor in each instance, conveying them in a plain hand in which every letter is legible. This necessitates a virtual reading of the book from one cover to another; next the names when written are to be carefully compared with those in the deeds to avoid error. There being about one hundred thousand names the task of classifying them alphabetically becomes so tedious and complicated that an immediate process has to be resorted to, calling for a second writing of the names, when they are ready to be classified according to the alphabet, each letter having twenty-six subdivisions. These names will, or are expected to fill some seven "direct" books, and of course as many of the *ad sectum* class, making

FOURTEEN VOLUMES IN ALL.

Should any omission or error be made, through which loss may be entailed upon parties dealing in real estate, the parties suffering will have the privilege of proceeding against the contractor, who has been required to file a bond equal to the recorder, guaranteeing a proper and correct performance of his duties.

We may now proceed to a financial view of the indexing. The contract price is $2.24 per page, which, by a close calculation, will amount to something over $12,000. Add to this say $3,000 on account of records that may accumulate between the present date and the completion of the work, and we have

BARELY $15,000 FOR THE "GRAB,"

which, the *Commercial* contends, is going to raise the "Court House Ring" to opulence. Now the clerks employed are obliged to be first class penmen; at least $1,000 a year is not likely to be regarded as overwhelming remuneration for their services. Thus the clerical force will cost the contractor in the neighborhood of $10,000, leaving, at the former estimate, $5,000 for his own labor in the two years—the entire task requiring his constant supervision.

But the argument upon which the charge of

CORRUPTION AMONG THE COMMISSIONERS

is mainly based is that they did not award it to the lowest bidder. The commissioners, in reply to this, state that of the low bidders some could not have afforded to perform the work, and others were not capable. They hold that they were justified in giving it to the *best* bidder, inasmuch as, by the act appointing them, their decision was unrestrained and unlimited. They claim that they were privileged to exercise the same prudence in the matter that they would in their own private affairs, and their first object being to have the work performed in a thoroughly reliable and proper manner, it was this that influenced them in rejecting the low proposals.

The sweeping charges of the *Commercial*, then, in this connection, are simply absurd. When it discovers a "job," or a corruption of any kind, the *Leader* will be the first to assist in exposing it; but, in a spirit of fraternal kindness, we would advise it not to continue its wild extravagance on a matter which it surely can never have investigated, and of whose merits it evidently knows nothing, save from hearsay. Not only that; but so obstinate has been the "largest" in carrying on the investment of the "Court House" that when its reporters were on one or two occasions invited by the contractors to investigate the subject they declined. It is now, however, about time to raise the siege. By raising the cry of "wolf" when that animal does not happen to be around, a newspaper is apt to injure its character for veracity, and when it does discover a real genuine "wolf," ten chances to one the public won't believe it.

THE following is from last evening's *Mail*, an independent journal in politics It will give our readers some idea how those gentlemen who harp on "Rings" so much are viewed from an unprejudiced stand-point:

We note the fact that Major Wm. Frew, in his speech in Allegheny, emphasized the expression that he "dessised the very name of rings and cliques." We wonder if this is owing to the fact that his connection with the aforesaid rings has so often proved bitter and unsuccessful. We now hear from a reliable person of his association in a ring some twelve years ago, in 1858, when the crops hereabouts were much cut down by the early frosts. We are told that in that year of sadness and general trouble, whilst starvation was almost staring many a poor workingman's family in the face, he with others organized a "buckwheat ring," for the purpose of buying up all of the aforesaid article; and when having the control of all of the buckwheat in the market, the prices were at once put up fifty to seventy-five per cent, and with long faces the public were notified that owing to the scarcity of the article it had advanced in price, when as a matter of fact the ring knew that their warehouse fairly groaned with their loads of buckwheat piled up out of sight. The best of the story is yet to be told, and proves that the Major told the truth when he stated that he "despised rings."

The immense heaps of buckwheat stored away began to heat and ultimately soured, and of course proved almost a total loss to the ring, who had counted so largely on their venture. No wonder our valiant Major despises rings, when he has so often seen and felt the hand of a Just Providence smiting him for his pernicious connection with oil, flour and buckwheat rings.

DEATH OF HON. J. L. DAWSON.

We are pained to learn from dispatches received yesterday, that this widely known and eminent citizen died on Sunday at his estate, at New Geneva, in Fayette county. Mr. Dawson had represented the Fayette district in Congress for several terms, and although among the most prominent members on the Democratic side, distinguished among them for his able advocacy of the measures and policy of his party, he was greatly esteemed, and will be sincerely lamented by men of all parties. His loss to his family and a wide circle of attached friends will be irreparable.

ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

This most wonderful Magnetic Spring is attracting from its novelty and peculiarities the attention of the World. During the summer of 1869, while the Company were boring for Salt, a vein of water was struck flowing with such force as to throw the stream several feet above the surface. It was found to carry a powerful current of Electricity or Magnetism, which marks it as one of the most wonderful of Nature's Curiosities. The Water has been proven to possess most remarkable curative properties, being particularly effective in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Gravel, Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia and all nervous diseases. Sold at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

TRUST WHAT TIME HAS SANCTIONED.

The maxim that the voice of the people is the voice of the divinity, may, in some cases, be open to doubt, but the testimony of honest and enlightened witnesses, extending through a series of years, and all to the same purport, is worthy of credence, admits of no question. Upon such testimony the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an antidote and cure for many ailments is based. During the twenty years that it has been before the world innumerable preparations intended to compete with it, have gone up like rockets and come down the extinguished sticks. Meanwhile the progress of that incomparable tonic has been swift and steady—always upward and onward like the eagle's flight. Its introduction produced a revolution in therapeutics, and it proved to be one of those salutary revolutions that cannot go backwards. To-day Hostetter's Bitters is one of the most popular remedies in christendom, and commands a larger sale than any other medicinal preparation, domestic or imported, on this side of the Atlantic. As a cure for dyspepsia, bilious disorders, nervous affections, general debility, and as a preventive of epidemic fevers, it take precedence of every other remedy. This fact should teach the ambitious country dealers who endeavor to foist their local abortions on the public in its stead, how futile their small attempts to cajole the community must necessarily be. Where the game fish have failed there is no chance for the "suckers."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street,
GRATES! GRATES!
GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economiser of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is not so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
At $2.50,
All-Wool Square Shawls
Worth $4.00.
At $5,00,
Double Blanket Shawls,
Worth $8.00.
At 18½c., all the best makes new style Delaines.
At 18½c. Barred Shirting Flannels, a great bargain.
At 6¼c., good Dark Calicos.
At 8½c., Fast Col'd Dark Calicos.
At 12½c., extra wide Linen Toweling.
BLACK ALPACA LUSTRES.
French Merinoes
AND
ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
FANCY DRESS GOODS
IN ALL NEW FABRICS AND COLORS.
Cassimeres, Waterproofs,
FLANNELS,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW GOODS
HATS, CAPS,
AND
FURS.
M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood Street,
Have on hand the Largest and Most Complete Stock of HATS, CAPS and LADIES' FURS ever brought to this city, embracing every Style and Quality.
MERCHANTS are requested to call and examine our stock. Our Goods are BOUGHT DIRECT from the Manufacturers FOR CASH which enables us to sell as low as any House in the country.
Orders Promptly Filled.
M'CORD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps and Furs.
se12:d50

SCHOOL
BOOKS.
SCHOOL STATIONERY.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL SLATES.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL CASKET.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL INKSTANDS.
SCHOOL INKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL CRAYONS
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL PENCILS AND PENS.
SCHOOL COPY BOOKS.
SCHOOL EXERCISE BOOKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL RULERS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL REWARDS.
SCHOOL CAP.
A large stock and at genuine WHOLESALE PRICES.
J. L. READ & SON,
Booksellers and Stationers,
102 FOURTH AVENUE,
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STEAM HEATING.
We are Prepared to Contract for
HEATING
WITH
Steam Apparatus
Of the most approved plan, using
HIGH OR LOW
STEAM DIRECTOR INDIRECT RADIATION.
Can refer to buildings using
Our Heating Apparatus
FOR THE PAST
TEN YEARS.
Craig Brothers,
129 Second Ave.,
se8:d&w

BARR & KNAKE,
DEALERS IN
Pianos, Cottage Organs,
MELODEONS,
AND
Musical Goods Generally.
BISSELL'S BLOCK,
No. 19 Sixth (late St. Clair) Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Agents for W. H. Bradbury, New York, Gabrielowitz & Co's celebrated Philadelphia and Augsburg Pianos, Estey & Co's Cottage Organs and Melodeons.
Catalogues of prices mailed on application.
sep18:d&3

DOUBLE BARREL
SHOT GUNS!
The shooting season has just commenced, and I have a fine assortment of Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, varying in price from $6.50 to $120 00, some of them very fine. Sportsmen will do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere at
JAMES BOWN'S,
se6 136 WOOD STREET.

RAZORS, SCISSORS,
AND ALL KINDS OF CUTLERY,
Ground and Repaired in the best manner. Also, STAMPS, BRANDS and CANCELLING BRANDS made and repaired at
se6 JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.

APPLE PARERS.
LIGHTNING AND TURN TABLE
APPLE PARERS.
A full stock of either kind on hand, and will be sold at Manufacturers' prices by
se6 JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Hats and Bonnets,
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS.
OSTRICH TIPS,
And Other Novelties in Feathers.
BLACK & COL'D VELVETEENS,
Silk Velvets and Satins.
At $1.50, Corset Cloth Skirts, Embo'd Borders.
At 6½c., Children's Balmoral Hose.
At 37½c., Men's Undershirts and Drawers.
At 75c., Mens' White Dress Shirts.
At 18½c., Damask Towels, Turkey Red Border.
LACE COLLARS.
Chignons and Hair Pieces.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.
Jet Jewelry and Bracelets.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

FALL TRADE.
SUGAR,
TEA,
COFFEE.
DILWORTH,
HARPER & CO.,
243 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE HEAD OF WOOD ST.,
Are ready to offer for the Fall trade a full assortment of
GROCERIES,
Including Smoking and Chewing
TOBACCOS,
ALL QUALITIES OF
Syrups, Molasses,
AND
SUGARS.
ALL GRADES OF
COFFEES AND TEAS.
A FULL STOCK OF
Pure Spices.
A variety of Soaps, Oils, Candles, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Twine, Cords, Brooms, &c. Also, Baking Powders, Sodas, Starches, and all the merchandise usually kept by
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
Would Invite the Attention of
Milliners and Dealers
To Their Lines of
TRIMMING, BONNET,
AND
SASH RIBBONS,
Which have been Imported Direct from Manufacturers. Also to their Assortment of
Bonnets, Velvets,
Black and Colored Satins,
Bow Ribbons,
Feathers and Sash Ribbons.
We are just receiving everything in
Millinery Goods,
Hats,
Flowers,
Feathers,
Plumes,
Crapes, Laces, &c.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
se2

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.

"HILL & ADAM'S
SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture and have constantly on hand a full assortment of SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, &c. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive prompt attention. Address as above.
JAMES HILL, Jr., President.
JOHN ADAM, Secretary and Treasurer.
se10:d&w

O. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
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J. R. FULTON. O. J. MANN.
FULTON & MANN,
Practical Plumbers,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
And Dealers in Wrought Iron Pipe, Lead Pipe, Brass Cocks, Gauges, Globe and Gate Valves, Steam Whistles, Oils, Packing, Hose, Lamps, Globes, Shades, Chimneys, Wicks, Burners, Etc. Also, Agents for the sale of Wrought Iron Pipe, Valves and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.
Office and Warehouse, 84 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
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EDUCATIONAL.

McKEESPORT ACADEMY
AND
Female Seminary.
First Session begins SEPTEMBER 7, 1870.
INSTRUCTORS—J. A. BOWER, A.M., Principal, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Theory and Practice of Teaching; J. D. SHAFER, A.B., Latin, Greek and German; Miss ANNA QUERY, A.M., English Literature, Drawing and Painting; Miss ANNA M. EVANS, A.B., Mathematics; G. W. HUEY, Vocal Music; Miss MADGE STRUEBEL, Electrician; JAMES H. BERRY, Esq., Curator of Faculty.
CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT—Young Men fitted for the advanced classes in College. College Entrance Diplomas Awarded. Young Ladies Graduated with the Degree usual to Female Seminaries.
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT—Special attention paid to ordinary branches of English Education and the Degree M. E. L. conferred.
NORMAL COURSE—The aim will be in this Course to prepare Students for Professional Examination, and the Diploma will be the certificate of the Superintendent of Education in any county where they may be examined.
COMMERCIAL AND SCIENTIFIC COURSE will be adapted for fitting young men for Book-keeping, Surveying and Telegraphing.
For further information apply to
J. A. BOWER, A.M.,
se7:c91:WFM McKEESPORT, PA.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 62 GRANT STREET,
The next session of this school will begin on MONDAY, September 12. Prof. HENRY ROBLOCK will have charge of the Music Department. Registers giving full information may be obtained at the Institute.
se6:d62 REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M., Rector.

THE SCHOLASTIC EXERCISES
will be resumed at ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY, near Latrobe, September 1st. Pupils are requested to be prompt in their attendance, as the classes will be formed immediately.
St. Xavier's Academy, August 30, 1870.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
1527 and 1529 SPRUCE STREET, Philadelphia, Pa. English and French, for young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and Day Pupils. Will reopen on MONDAY, September 21. French is the language of the family and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MADAM DE HERNILLY,
au27-wtths Principal.

COAL AND COKE.

MORGAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE
COKE,
At their Mines, Broad Ford, P. & C. R. R.
Office, 142 WATER STREET,
SHIP TO ALL POINTS
BY RAILROAD,
And Deliver in the City.
my22:n16

Charles H. Armstrong,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
And Manufacturer of
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Grayson streets, Ninth ward, also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at foot of Rose street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Anchor Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff Bro's & Hugus, Alex. Brad

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au22:61

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at two per cent. market rates.

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1870.

Wall street dull, except in stocks; speculative sales are on a general decline.

Money market easy at 5@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange 9¾ per cent. Gold dull, opening at 113¾@113⅞. Borrowing rates 1@⅛ flat and 1-64. The clearances were $90,000,000.

Governments quiet and steady. Coupons: 6s, 1881@114; '62s, 112¾@113; '64s, 111¾@111½; '65s, 113@113½; new, 109@108¾; '67s, 109¾@110; '68s, 109¾@110; 10-40s, 108⅝@108⅞; currency 6s, 115@116.

State securities dull: Missouris, 88; old Tennessees, 61¾; new, 66; new Virginias, 66; old, 64; old North Carolinas, 36¾; new, 35¾.

Stocks lower and weak: Cantons, 44; Cumberland Coal, 30; New York Central, 97½; Telegraph, 34½; Quicksilver, 40; Mariposa, 8, do preferred, 20¾; Adams Express, 69¼; Wells & Fargo, 96; American, 67½; United States, 37½; Pacific Mail, 67¾; New York Central, 97½; do Scrip, 97⅛; Erie, 22¾; do preferred, 46; Harlem, 131½; do pref., 135; Reading, 95¾; Michigan Central, 118½; Pittsburgh, 97½; Ft. Wayne, 97½; Rock Island, 103½; New Jersey Central, 96¾; do. Pacific, 91½; do. preferred, 98½; Wabash, 62½; do. preferred, 82½; Illinois Central, 125½; Chicago and Alton, 112½; Ohio and Mississippi, 29¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 79½; Quicksilver, 39½; do preferred, 50; Western Union, 87½; Indiana Central, 17½; Illinois Central, 125½.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	113¾	5-20 Jan. & July, 1862	109¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	113¾	5-20 Jan. & July, 1867	109¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	113¾	5-20 Jan. & July, 1868	109¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	113¾	10-40s	108¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	19	C. P. U. S.	97
U. S. 5-20	6¾	Dr. Pacific	11¾

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, September 19, 1870.

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

J. Elliott, Chicago	1 car
M. Varner, Chicago	1 car
E. Katz, Chicago	3 cars
Shamberg & Hess, Chicago	6 cars
L. & J. Kesler, Chicago	4 cars
J. J. Shamberg, Chicago	4 cars
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	4 cars
Lowenstein, Chicago	2 cars
Lowenstein, Chicago	2 cars
J. Rose, Chicago	1 car
Steiner & Mendelson, Chicago	1 car
Maglewood & Blacestock, Chicago	1 car
S. Lowenthal, Chicago	1 car
A. Miller, Warsaw	1 car
Holmes, L. Cox, Fort Wayne	1 car
Clark & Guthrie, St. Louis	2 cars
D. Boyd, Prestline	2 cars
Greenwald & Kahn, Crestline	2 cars
J. & S. Needy, Newark	4 cars
Total	6 cars
Total last week	46

Forty-eight car loads, averaging nineteen head to the car, would make an aggregate of 912; add to this 125 head driven in from adjoining country, and we have in all 1,037; this, although below that of the past two weeks, is nevertheless a pretty good number of cattle for this market, in fact it is about 200 more than is generally required; though quite a large number were stockers which were taken by country buyers and scattered to all the points of the compass, and the rest to fall prices, and there was scarcely enough of this kind to supply the demand. It is a noticeable fact, that notwithstanding the offerings have been large for several months, yet prime cattle have been and continue scarce, and many per car to the market, who are always willing to pay the top of the market, have difficulty in getting all they want. All the cattle are not frequently fully up to the early in the day, when at the same time it may require half a day to work off the balance, and the result is, that the best class of stock to which we have just adverted, have not dropped over a cent per pound within the past six days, while the common and medium grades were ready for market, about the first of July.

As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, prime to choice cattle have brought sales; Greenwald & Kahn report having sold about two car loads of five Ohio steers, that would weigh 1,400 lbs each, and some very fine stock, from Licking Co., Ohio, the best of which brought 6½; most of the stock may be classed as ranging to be fair at 6@6¼; and stockers at 5@5¾.

T. Gaither was over on head Monday, held his cattle, averaging not quite 1,000 lbs, to Carr & McAllister, at 6 cts; also, 12 to H Ashley averaging about 1,000 lbs, at 6c; he reported having shipped to Rochester on Saturday at 6 cts.

L. Meyers sold 14 head Washington Co. steers, at 6@6¼.

S. Rosenthal sold 23 head of good stock steers at 6@6¼.

Kaufman & Loeser sold 49 head of mixed stock, from Chicago, at 6@7.

Lowenstein sold 120 head mixed stock, from Chicago, at 6@6¼.

J. Rothschilds & Bro. sold 23 from Chicago, at 6@6¼; 10 head mixed from Ohio, at 6@6¼.

Peter Maginnis sold 18 head of Green Co. steers at 6@6¼.

Hyman & Bro. sold 19 head steers from Chicago, at 6@6¼; 10 grass and heifers from Ohio, at 5½@6; 10 mixed stock from Chicago, at 5½@6.

Kaufman & Loeser sold 19 head mixed stock from Chicago, at 6@6¼.

Kaufman & Loeser sold 19 head Washington Co. steers, at 6@6¼.

Needy & Bro. sold 10 head mixed stock from Chicago, at 6@6¼.

Kaufman & Loeser sold Washington Co. stock, at 6@6¼.

Needy & Bro. sold steers and heifers, from Licking Co., Ohio, at 6@6¼—paid 6 to Schlesinger & Co.

Rothschilds & Bro. sold 20 head mixed Ohio stock, at 6@6¼.

L. & J. Kesler sold about 120 head of mixed stock, at 6@6¼.

Frauenheim & Vilsack sold 20 head of common to prime, all from Chicago, at 5@6¼.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 40 head Green Co. steers, all from Chicago, at 6@6¼.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 40 head Green Co. steers—paid 6¼ per cwt.

Kaufman & Loeser sold 40 head Washington Co. steers, at 6@6¼.

Rothschilds & Bro. sold 45 head of prime to extra Ohio steers, at 6@6¼.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was a light supply of this class of stock on sale, and all of it consisted of light lots, although it was pretty well up to the standard, and so far as we could learn, there was no lack of buyers, but more sheep were wanted. As might be expected, the market was more active, and prices ruled somewhat higher, but perhaps not a quarter of a cent per pound higher. Prime to extra fat sheep sold at from 5 to 6 cts per pound, and lambs sold as much as the same grade will bring in the East. Lambs may be quoted at 6@6½ for best, and 5@5½ for fair to good.

Kerr wholesaled 155 head of common Washington county sheep to Hamilton, at 3½ per head; resold at a profit of about $3 dollars per head. Jacob Hyman sold 74 lambs on private account, at 6¼ per lb; 30 at 6c; 30 at 5¾; 30 at 5½; 30 at 5c; 30 at 4½; 30 at 4c; 30 at 3½; 30 at 3c; 30 at 2½; 30 at 2c; 30 at 1½; 30 at 1c; 30 at ½c; 30 at ¼c; 30 at ⅛c; 30 at ⅛c; 30 at ⅛

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Aldermanic Themes—police are looking for E. M. Steele for threatening to kill his wife, Nancy.

Disorderly.—Con Donavan was fined five dollars and costs for disorderly conduct yesterday by the Mayor.

Mayor's Court.—There were sixteen unfortunates at the Mayor's Court yesterday. They were disposed of in the usual manner.

The attention of all the old members of the Hampton Battery is called to an advertisement that appears on the first page of to-day's paper.

Alderman McGinness yesterday committed to jail for trial Lawrence Long for threatening to kill James Dickson, and also avowing his determination to set fire to the Dickson mansion.

Michael Sisser was charged, before Alderman Thomas, yesterday, with maintaining a nuisance on Bedford avenue, in the shape of a disorderly house. Leopold Kahn prosecutor. Warrant issued.

Ann McDonald yesterday made information before Mayor Conlow, against Michael McNamara, for fornication and bastardy. Ann resides on Webster avenue. The accused was arrested and locked up for a hearing.

Unsafe morning, before daybreak, a dwelling house on Crawford street was found was entered by thieves, who gained access through the cellar. They carried off a silver watch, some jewelry and several quilts and No clue.

The Gem white child born in Alaska who would have been eligible to the office of President of the United States, the son of our late fellow citizen, Captain Hickey, U. S. A., died at Sitka last month, at the age of eight months.

Surety.—Charles Kramer visited the store of Fred. Dewyn, in Baldwin township, yesterday morning, and stole a hat. Mr. Dewyn with an axe. Information was made before Justice Heisel and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Kramer.

A Fire Officer.—W. J. Miller, who was recently appointed police officer in the Borough of East Birmingham, entered upon the discharge of his duties on Saturday. Mr. Miller will make an efficient officer, but he should have some assistance.

Frantic McKenzie yesterday demeaned himself very improperly by striking his daughter-in-law, Bridget McKenzie, in the face with his fist for some imagined affront. Alderman Lee has issued a warrant for the arrest of the ungallant parent-in-law.

A. C. Stewart yesterday, before Alderman McMasters, charged Frank Black with false pretence in obtaining fourteen dollars worth of photographs by representing that many money coming to him from his employer, which was not the case. Warrant issued.

Charles Stephens, a boy residing at Sharpsburg, was severely injured by a horse giving Margaret Morgan, of Mount Washington, yesterday, for throwing a stone and hitting a little daughter of Mr. Dilly on the forehead, inflicting a severe gash. The case was subsequently amicably settled.

Poisoned.—Kaiy Collins and Lizzie Mair, aged respectively eight and five years, residing on Nineteenth street, were poisoned Saturday by eating some of "Sprague's Arsenic Paste." Dr. Duncan was summoned and administered the proper antidotes, and it is thought they will recover.

Trespass.—Mrs. Mary McGinnis visited the premises of Polk Lanahan yesterday uninvited and refused to leave when so requested by Polk. This forms the basis for an information for trespass before Deputy Mayor Gripp, upon which a warrant was issued for Mrs. McGinnis' arrest.

Two to One.—George Torty and Wm. Ferry had a fight on Smith's run, when they were set by Charles Hall and then kicked and trampled by their muscular foe. They seek redress in law, and Deputy Mayor Nichols has issued warrants for the arrest of Neff for aggravated assault and battery.

Toll Collector in Trouble.—Alderman Moreland yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of John Grimes, a toll keeper on the Butler Plank Road, who was charged by Joseph Hughes with having in his possession, and taking out under from the prosecutor for toll and refusing to hand back any "change."

Official Visits.—The officers of the Grand Chapter of the Masonic fraternity of this State will pay an official visit to Allegheny Chapter, No. 166, this evening. A full turnout of the officers' work will be made. On Tuesday morning they will meet for the accomplishment of the work of the Chapter.

"Black Sheep."—Hugh Noonan says he went the rounds yesterday with a search warrant, issued by Bernard McKee, one of the hands, ordered him from about the premises, called him a black sheep, and was about to kick him out from her through him if he didn't leave. He left. Alderman Thomas will investigate the case to-day.

Surety.—Elizabeth Beyer made information against Mrs. Murray for surety of the peace. A warrant was issued.

A Devil made information against Elizabeth Evans for surety, alleging that the accused came to his house and threatened to shoot him. Mr. Devil with an axe. Information was made before Justice Heisel and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

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Boisterous Conduct.—Sunday afternoon a quartette of boys invaded the orchard of Mr. Cowden, on Spring Hill, Allegheny, acting disorderly by helping themselves to the fruit, damaged the trees considerably. They were observed by the proprietor of the premises, who failed to capture them. Yesterday information was made before Alderman Arrott against Jas. Richley, Phillip Kerwin, Thomas Ahlman and Joseph Smith, who had been identified by the invaders, for malicious mischief. Warrants were issued.

Felonious Assault.—Last evening William Becker, keeper of a beer saloon on Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny, became involved in a quarrel with Anthony Callow and made information against Adam Goeltz with felonious assault and battery. Goeltz, it was alleged, had entered the saloon slightly drunk and created more liquor, which was refused, when he attacked Becker, cutting him with a knife in the head and striking him severely on the arm. The officers managed to arrest the assailant about 1 o'clock. He will have a hearing this morning.

Pocket Book.—Miss Mary Schrider, a young lady seventeen years of age, who for some time past has been mentally deranged, was left alone in her room, on the second floor of her father's residence, Eighth street, Birmingham, on Saturday evening, and jumped from the window to the side walk, a distance of about twenty-four feet. Her leg was broken by the fall, but notwithstanding she crawled to the Citizen mills, about three squares distant, where she was taken home in a buggy by a physician sent for, who attended to her injuries.

Board Meeting.—A couple of residents of Robinson, dropped into Alderman Donaldson's office, on Saturday afternoon, and had a board meeting of the characters of prominent residents, the former being represented by John H. Springer and the latter by Jay Jobes. Constable Ed. Wise was summoned and served the parties combined. Springer knew ever they had a little spare change, and Jobes was fined a dollar each, thereby relieving them, wherein Springer suffered. Jobes was the victor in the legal battle, however, in settling the case, by shelling them to pay the costs.

Missionary from India.—Rev. J. D. Brown, recently from the Methodist Episcopal Church mission in India, preached Sunday evening to the colored people in M. E. Church. Sunday in the afternoon at Centenary Church. The Rev. Mr. Brown was formerly members of the same Church, and was heard by many of his old friends with much interest. He is quite a genial companion, and in the pulpit is a speaker of considerable ability. He will preach to-day in Bethel A. M. E. Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Cherry alley, and in the evening in the Second Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, by request of the pastor, Rev. A. A. Leonard, pastor.

Aggravated.—Yesterday we received a telegram announcing that a scrubbing match over a course of five miles for a purse of $1,000 had been consummated between Bernhardt, the Erie ice champion, and Henry Coulter, of this city. The race will probably be on Canadian waters.

Charles Stephens, a boy residing at Sharpsburg, was severely injured by a horse giving Margaret Morgan, of Mount Washington, yesterday, for throwing a stone and hitting a little daughter of Mr. Dilly on the forehead, inflicting a severe gash. The case was subsequently amicably settled.

Poisoned.—Kaiy Collins and Lizzie Mair, aged respectively eight and five years, residing on Nineteenth street, were poisoned Saturday by eating some of "Sprague's Arsenic Paste." Dr. Duncan was summoned and administered the proper antidotes, and it is thought they will recover.

Trespass.—Mrs. Mary McGinnis visited the premises of Polk Lanahan yesterday uninvited and refused to leave when so requested by Polk. This forms the basis for an information for trespass before Deputy Mayor Gripp, upon which a warrant was issued for Mrs. McGinnis' arrest.

Two to One.—George Torty and Wm. Ferry had a fight on Smith's run, when they were set by Charles Hall and then kicked and trampled by their muscular foe. They seek redress in law, and Deputy Mayor Nichols has issued warrants for the arrest of Neff for aggravated assault and battery.

Toll Collector in Trouble.—Alderman Moreland yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of John Grimes, a toll keeper on the Butler Plank Road, who was charged by Joseph Hughes with having in his possession, and taking out under from the prosecutor for toll and refusing to hand back any "change."

Official Visits.—The officers of the Grand Chapter of the Masonic fraternity of this State will pay an official visit to Allegheny Chapter, No. 166, this evening. A full turnout of the officers' work will be made. On Tuesday morning they will meet for the accomplishment of the work of the Chapter.

"Black Sheep."—Hugh Noonan says he went the rounds yesterday with a search warrant, issued by Bernard McKee, one of the hands, ordered him from about the premises, called him a black sheep, and was about to kick him out from her through him if he didn't leave. He left. Alderman Thomas will investigate the case to-day.

Surety.—Elizabeth Beyer made information against Mrs. Murray for surety of the peace. A warrant was issued.

A Devil made information against Elizabeth Evans for surety, alleging that the accused came to his house and threatened to shoot him. Mr. Devil with an axe. Information was made before Justice Heisel and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

The Gaming Case.—Last evening a meeting of the members of the Second Presbyterian Church on Smithfield street was held at which the case of Otto C. Hartung was called up. The members of the Western Institution, in whose employ Hartung was engaged at the time, was endorsed and the Board instructed to proceed with the case and have it fully investigated by law.

Landlord and Tenant.—Xavier Zimmerman and his landlord, John Martin, had a little dispute in regard to their business dealings, which resulted in the former striking the latter, resulted in his being whipped by Mar in, who was assisted by his brothers, James and Patrick. The parties resided on the Five Mile Run Pike. Alderman Arrott has issued warrants for the arrest of the Martins for assault and battery.

Fire.—Between two and three o'clock Sunday afternoon the residence of Mr. Wm. Barber, Jr., on Squirrel Hill caught fire and was entirely destroyed. The flames were first discovered issuing out through the roof, and it is thought the fire originated from the kitchen flue. The neighbors collected and rendered all the assistance possible, and succeeded in saving the greater part of the furniture. The house was a frame structure and was nearly new.

Alderman McGinness yesterday was made acquainted with the alleged circumstances in a case wherein James Carmack appears as a party of James Brendlin, who, had become bound to keep the peace towards the said Carmack, by helping Jumbo to start on the day of January last, the unknown—the head of the family being absent at the time. James don't want to keep Jumbo in safety. The Alderman scratched his head for a moment, and then issued a warrant citing Brendlin to appear before the magisterial presence at his earliest convenience.

The Fire Association Meet.—We have pleasure in announcing the arrival of Mr. De Haas, of the firm of De Haas & Co., from Birmingham, England, introducing his famous Albion Fire Pen, used exclusively in the House of Parliament. This pen is composed of a new metal found in Australia, and has the extraordinary quality of being indestructible. It will save no doubt this pen can be found at any of the stationery houses. The agency for it in Smithfield street, where orders will receive prompt attention.

Orchard Thieving.—Sunday afternoon a quartette of boys invaded the orchard of Mr. Cowden, on Spring Hill, Allegheny, acting disorderly by helping themselves to the fruit, damaged the trees considerably. They were observed by the proprietor of the premises, who failed to capture them. Yesterday information was made before Alderman Arrott against Jas. Richley, Phillip Kerwin, Thomas Ahlman and Joseph Smith, who had been identified by the invaders, for malicious mischief. Warrants were issued.

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THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

MONDAY, Sept. 19.—The District Court convened at 10 A. M., Judge Kirkpatrick on the bench.

The first case taken up was that of the City of Pittsburgh vs. Joseph H. Nobbe. Action to recover money alleged to be due and unpaid. The defendant was elected City Gauger, and there appears to have been some misunderstanding as to what amount or proportion of the fees charged and collected by defendant should be paid into the City Treasury. Under the ordinance the Gauger was required to pay the Controller the fees collected in the discharge of the duties of the office of City Gauger, and retain the one-third as compensation for his labor. The ordinance only fixed the price for gauging certain packages, and it is alleged that the Gauger gauged certain other packages not enumerated in the ordinance, for which he received a large amount of money in fees and made no return of the same to the City Treasurer, as required. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $5,252 16, subject to the opinion of the Court, on the question of law, reserved.

Seitz and wife vs. David R. Gallaher. Action to recover purchase money for a tract of land in Indiana township, near Sharpsburg. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

50 Seitz and wife vs. Nelson Darr.
51 Duff vs. Negley's Administrators.
52 Duff vs. Negley's Administrators vs. Coblenz.
59 Montgomery vs. Shoemaker.
62 House & Co. vs. John K. Foster.
63 Barclay vs. John K. Foster.
69 Nelson vs. Union M. E. Church of Manchester.
83 Johnston's Executors vs. Schaffer, et al.
88 Brown vs. Rees & Co.
98 Gangwer vs. Lydick & Alexander.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

MONDAY, September 19.—The Court of Common Pleas convened at 10 o'clock A. M., Judge Sterrett presiding.

The first case taken up was that of Bell & Wier vs. John Watson, for action to recover rent alleged to be due and unpaid. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

345 Livingston & Bro. vs. Clark.
348 Merchants and Manufacturers' Co. vs. Pittsburgh Locomotive Works.
351 Kennedy vs. Allegheny National Bank.
353 Aurin vs. Appel.
354 Coon, for use, vs. Berger.
355 Sauer vs. Gier.
356 McClelland vs. Day & McGinnis.
358 Gaugler, Sagert & Co. vs. Barr.
360 Hissel vs. Vandevort & Flower.
361 Eggert, Dills & Co. vs. Schmidt & Bisch.
365 Bauer vs. Reigle.
367 Denny, et. al. vs. Robinson.
369 Bepler vs. McCully.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

MONDAY, Sept. 19.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Elias Jones, indicted for assault and battery, the defendant entered a plea of guilty. Sentence deferred.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Xavier Zimmerman, indicted for assault and battery, the defendant entered a plea of guilty. Sentence deferred.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Frank Black, indicted for forgery, in which there was a count charging him with having carnal knowledge with a female child under the age of nine years. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

107 Com. vs. Henry Hershbouser.
134 " " John Wade.
180 " " George Egley.
142 " " John Rollinger.
146 " " Samuel Shevin.
147 " " John Gallagher.
24 " " Thomas Devlin.
272 " " George Pennington.
97 " " Mary A. Duncan.
198 " " Peter Baker.
87 " " Charles Stein, et. ux.
174 " " Charles Stein, 2 cases.
179 " " Samuel A. Long.
140 " " Wm. Gallagher.
141 " " Wm. Gallagher.
178 " " Emmet Whittaker, et al.
180 " " Addison Weil.
181 " " Christ Geib.
182 " " Nancy Albaugh.
183 " " John G. Graft.
184 " " Wm. Gallagher.
185 " " Nancy Albaugh.
186 " " Richard Lewis.
187 " " Rosena Geng.
188 " " Wm. Beshoke.
189 " " James L. Penny.
190 " " Emma Given.
191 " " Maria Gallagher.
194 " " Catharine Jirak.
195 " " David Lewis.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

197 Com. vs. John Roth.
" " John Reichenbach.
173 " " Wm. Beshoke.
" " W. W. Robeling.
214 " " Robt. Graham.
215 " " Levi Gibson et al.
216 " " Lula Johnston.
218 " " Frank McManus.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

A New Plan Suggested for the Superintendency.

Mr. Pryor, Principal of the Second ward Public Schools, presents the following as his plan for the proper conduct and government of the common schools of the county:

I propose the following as a substitute for the office of District Superintendency, and in doing so feel confident that it will prove to be the least objectionable form of centralized power. It will possess all the virtues of the one-man power, and still possess all of its privileges and benefits. Under its management the Public School system will become more rapidly, and attain to a higher degree of developement. Teachers will be brought in closer sympathy with the Superintendent. There will be a greater unity of feeling and of interest, and the result will be the interests of all will be promoted and protected. My plan is as follows:

Let every town, borough and city in the Commonwealth be a separate school district, constituted for the purposes of this system, and upon the Principals of such district, in their associate capacity the powers and privileges that are now conferred upon District Superintendents alone; and, in order to make each district a unit, let these principal teachers be organized into a board, with a District Secretary, by a constitution, which shall be approved of by the Board of Controllers or Directors having jurisdiction over said district. This should also have full power to make all such rules, regulations and by-laws as are essential to carry into execution the powers and privileges conferred upon them.

This Association would cease to exist, on the 25th June of each year, coinciding with the term for which teachers are usually appointed. Then to prevent a hiatus and to make the Association continuous, the time for the appointment of teachers be synchronous with the time above mentioned. The regular meetings of this Association would be when we consider that most of the administrative duties of this Association will occur during the annual vacation. This Association, as Superintendent, should also have the power to appoint annually one of its number as President, as Secretary, and three as a committee to examine and report judgment on all candidates found worthy to be employed as teachers in said district. It should also have the power to grant certificates of qualification to